THE BRODERICK DUEL

THE CAUSE-THE CHALLENGE Fall Particulars of the Shooting.

DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

ENQUEST-BURIAL-PUBLIC FEELING.

By steamer and by Overland Mail we have full parculars of the late lamentable affair in California:

CAUSES OF THE DIFFICULTY.

CAUSES OF THE DIFFICULTY.

From The San Francisco Times, Sept 19.

All San Francisco has been on the qui vive for the last two days in expectancy of a duel which was to have taken place between the Hon. David C. Broderick, United States Senator from California, and the Hos. David S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court of California. The cause of this belligerent, hostile have already given to our readers. Hos. David S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court of California. The cause of this beligerent, hostile demonstration we have already given to our readers. It grew out of mutual offensive remarks made of one another by each of the parties—Judge Terry having originated the vituperative language in the lave Demogratic State Convention, and Mr. Broderick taking eccasion to rejoin, not long after, in the International Motel of this city, in the presence of one of Judge Terry's friends. At that time, some belligerent language passed between this person and Mr. Broderick, and published correspondence in relation to the matter was directly after set before the pubus in the various newspapers. The result at that time was that a challenge passed from the person already mentioned to Mr. Broderick, which the latter declined—it being en the eve of a political campaign, in which the interests both of Mr. Broderick, his party generally, and of many personal friends, were considered to be at state.

est be eve of a positical campaign, in white the markers ests both of Mr. Broderick, his party generally, and of many personal friends, were considered to be at stake. It was then generally understood that, as soon as the election was over, Judge Terry himself would be the challenging party. Such was the case.

THE CHALLENGE AND ITS RESULTS.

No sooner had the polls closed at sunset on Wednesday last, than rumors obtained about town that the expected challenge had passed. Such proved to have been the case, and from that time until Sunday night all sorts of reports were afloat; some that the paties had already gone out, others that they were to leave for some interior county, or had left; and unnumbered ones as to the place, weapons, distance, and preliminatives generally. On Sunday evening it was known beyond question that a hostile meeting would take place, and hundreds, who seemed to take delight in such scenes, were on the alert to find out the place. Buggies and carriages were engaged over night, and at early dawn not a vehicle of any kind could be obtained for love or money at the livery stables. The terms of the children we said to be to he to field at the process. for love or money at the livery stables. The terms of the challenge were said to be, to fight at five paces,

with pistols.

THE POLICE ON THE ALERT.

From the first, Chief Burke had been on the lookout for the beligerents, and determined that the fight
should be prevented if it was possible. He kept a
quiet but vigilant eye upon them and their movements,
and those of their friends. They managed, however,
early Monday (yesterday) morning, to give the police
the slip during the false alarm of fire about 3 o clock,
and proceeded to Davis's ranch, a few miles beyond
the San Mateo line, believing that they would thus be
beyond the jurisdiction of San Francisco Courts; but
Mr. Mark Brunagin, banker of this city, had already
sworn ont a warrant before Judge Coon, charging
Mesers. Broderick and Terry with intending to figut
with deadly weapons. This was subsequently indorsed
by Justice Maxwell of San Mateo County, thus giving
to Chief Burke the power to act also in that county.
Chief Burke, and Officers Lees, Chappelle and Ells,
were out all night, and agreed to come in to the appointed place of the duel at a given simultaneous
moment.

THE DUEL GROUND-ARREST OF THE PARTIES. THE DUEL GROUND—ARREST OF THE PARTIES.

The ground selected for the encounter, as we have already said, was in a small valley on Davis's Raach.

On arriving there the officers found a small collection of people awaiting the appearance of the duelists, who had not yet arrived, the original place of meeting having been changed (when it was found that the police were on the track) from San Francisco to San Mateo Counsy, over the line. The crowd constantly augmented, and at last the two principals, in carriages, attended by J. McKibbin and Mr. Coulton (formerly Sheriff of Siskiyou County), seconds for Mr. Brod. angmented, and at last the two principals, in carriages, attended by J. McKibbin and Mr. Coulton (fornarly Sheriff of Siskiyou County), seconds for Mr. Broderick, and Thos. Hayes and Calhoun Benham, seconds for Judge Terry, arrived on the ground—Mr. Broderick being there a little before Judge Terry. Drs. Hammond, Aylette, and Lochr, a few of the intimate friends of the principals, and Bernard Lagoarde of No. 205 Washington street, armorer, also attended them. The terms of the duel were, Derringer pistols at ten paces, wheel, and fire. At the instant of taking their places, the ground having been measured off and all preliminaries arranged, Chief Burke and his officers stepped forward and put an end to the proceedings by arresting both parties. He put them under their parole of honor to stop all hostile demonstration, and to make their appearance at the Police-Court yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge made in the warrant. There was, of course, no alternative. The affair was thus effectually broken up, and everybody drove hurriedly back to the city. INVESTIGATION BEYORK JUDGE COON-THE PARTIES

Accordingly, at 2½ o'clock, the parties made their appearance in Court before the Police Judge. For nearly an hour the approaches to the City Hall, the area and galleries of that building, and the Court room itself, were densely crowded with auxious and curious listeners, all elbowing and struggling to get a glimpse at the distinguished duelists. Senator Broderick was attended by Col. Baker as his counsel, and Judge at the distinguished duclists. Senator Broderick was attended by Col. Baker as his counsel, and Judge Terry by Mr. Broenan. The complaint and warrant were read. The counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that no offense was charged; that the sections of the statutes of 1850, imposing a penalty for sending or accepting a challenge, were repealed by the ducling statute of 1855, and that therefore no violation of the law had taken place. It was contended, on behalf of the procention, that the sending and acceptance of a challenge constituted a mutual threat on the part of Messrs. Broderick and Terry to assault one another with a deadly weapon, with intent to inflict a bestily of Measrs. Broderick and Terry to assault one another with a deadly weapon, with intent to inflict a beddly injury, and that the provisions of the law relative to preventive justice fully authorized the Court to compel the parties to give security to keep the peace. Judge Coon granted the motion, and discharged the defendants. During the arguments the belingerents stood in opposite sides of the room, coeasionally glancing at each other with no friendly aspect; and when the decision was rendered, each, attended by his friends, issued from the Court. Last evening the parties again left town, and will doubtless have consummated their intentions when next heard from.

THE DUEL.

From The San Francisco Times, Sept 14.

In accordance with the anticipations of most of the community, the expected duel between the Hen David C. Broderick, United States Senator from California, and the Hen. David S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme and the Hon. David S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court, took place yesterday morning at a small dell or valley some two miles distant from Merced Lake. In our issue of yesterday, we informed our readers of the challenge from Judge Terry, the attempted duel, the interruption by the police, the examination before Police-Judge Coon, and the discharge of the parties, on the ground that no offense had yet been committed. We now propose to detail the subsequent circumstances. The parties went out of town immediately after the decision, and passed the night in separate localities, each preparing for the inevitable event of the morrow. Mr. Broderick was at the Lake House, and slept there. Meantime, the town had been greatly excited all through Monday evening, and at an early hour yesterday morning hundreds were on the qui vive, anxious to witness the renconter. For a duel between a United States Senator and a State Supreme vive, anxious to witness the renconter. Judge was to ordinary occurrence, and, independen this fact, the large number of personal and party friends and adherents of each, made it a matter of un-usual importance. Since the days of the Vigilance Committee, nothing equaling this in its effect upon all minds has transpired in San Francisco.

Vehicles of all kinds were chartered to bear the venicles of all kinds were calcurer to bear the curious to the ground. That ground, it seems, was not yet generally known; so many changes had been made that few if any were aware of its location. The instinct, however, which draws the vultures to the feast led each and all to the place. This was in a small valley some two hundred yards in extent. To reach this place some two hundred yands in extent. To reach this place it was necessary to pass out over the great country road toward San José, and turning off at the Lake. House road, make the detour of the Lake, whence a circuitous by-path led to the ground. A small, wooden frame building was passed on the right, then a boundary fence, then another fence and a gate, beyond which lay the scene of the duel. This was about ten miles from the city. It was a well valley surrounded by on the city. It was a small valley surrounded by whummocks or hills; the soil sandy, as is the case the all that region, and producing a low scrub brush, was sheltered from the winds, and as secluded with all that region, and producing a low scrub brush. It was sheltered from the winds, and as secluded as could be desired. Hither the buggles gathered, one after another, until some twenty were there—containing, by actual count, sixty seven persons in all. The sun rose clear in a bright blue sky, and illuminated the scene with his cheerful rays, as if in mockery of the bloody work he was to witness. Little birds hopped merrily about in the stunted herbage, and, warmed into life by the beauty of the morning, chirped blithely and happily their matin songs. All nature, calm and peacaful, seemed to give the life to the violence shortly to be enacted.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUELISTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUELISTS.

At 61 o'clock Messrs, Broderick and Terry arrived
the ground in their respective carriages, and at-

tended by their seconds and physicians. These were the same as at the previous meeting, viz: The Hyn. J. C. McKibbin and Mr. Coulter (formerly Sheriff of Siskiyon County), as seconds for Mr. Broderick, son Calboun Benham and Thomas Hayses, escap, of this city, seconds for Judge Terry. Drs. Hammond and Ayiett were in attendance as surgeons for Judge Ferry, and Dr. Lochr for Mr. Broderick.

On descending from their carriages the parties seemed to be in the best of spirits, better appearing at all anxious or nervous as to be result. The armorer, Mr. Bernard Lagoarce of No. 205 Washington street, proceeded to load the weapons (which were sight-incu

Mr. Bernard Lagorice of No. 256 washington street, proceeded to load the weapons (which were eight-inc) Belgian pistols), under the inspection of the respective seconds. Pending these preliminary operations, the spectators were directed to withdraw from the immediate scene of the duel, which they did posting themselves upon two hillocks about four hundred yards distant, where they anxiously awaited the issue. It was a momentous occasion. Here were two of the most prominent men in California about to stake their lives against each other in deadily combay. One or the other, if not both, it was well known, must fall. How many hopes, fears, and inward ejaculations arose from those auxons groups. Upon the fate of one at least, perhaps, hung the political aspect of the S ate for years to come; and with it the power and influence, and gift of offices, and to it were albed the fierce strifes of party, the hates, loves, friendships and emitties of thousands. On the other hand was a man occupying the first judicial position in the State, aied to load the weapons (which were eight inc man occupying the first judicial position in the State, a man before whose fiat must fall or stand the legal de-cisions of all other Courts in California, and from whose distant her could be no speed. The issue would also ordestroy the hopes, wishes and aspirations of great political denominations. We venture to say that no more momentous issue has ever pended in California During these preliminaries the respective

California During these preliminaries the respective principals shood apart, each occupied with his own thoughts. Before taking their praces each had some conversation with his seconds of a private nature—arranging for the future, doubtless, in case of accident, MARKING OUT THE GROUND—THE BUEL.

About half an hour was occupied in these arrangements. Ten paces were marked off and tested by the seconds (that being the distance agreed upon), and the principals placed in their relative positions. Their seconds had already divested them of their outside coats, white collars, and other articles which might present prominent targets upon which to take aim. The choice of ground now belonged to Mr. Broderick, in pursuance of the arrangements of Monday's The choice of ground now belonged to Mr. Broderick, in pursuance of the arrangements of Monday's meeting. The two principals were divested of their watches and the coin in their pockets. The coin taken from Mr. Broderick his second, Mr. McKibhin, placed in his own vest pocket; Judge Terry threw his carelessly upon the sod. The seconds then proceeded to examine each other's man, with the view of ascertaining whether either had underneath his clothing any article calculated to afford protection from a builet. This is resultly rather a matter of form than other wee. This is usually rather a matter of form than otherwise. Mr. Benham, who examined Mr. Broderick, felt his breast, abdomen and sides with scrupulous care. Mr. McKibbin, on the contrary, but formally touched the vest of Judge Terry with his hand, bowed and with-One of the seconds then read aloud the code duello

One of the seconds then read aloud the code duello from a written manuscript, which occupied but a short time. Mr. Coulton then addressed the two gen lemen, saying in effect that he wished to be understood that he should count "One, 'wo," after the word "Fire," after which he should say "Stop." No shot must be fired after that. During this time the two principas maintained their positions, and listened with much compoure to these details. Judge Terry stood with his head thrown slightly back, looking toward his antagonist. Each held his pistol in his hand, pointed to the ground. Each was dressed in black clothes, and wore a slouched Palo-Alto hat. Mr. Broderick stood erect, but with his head rather down. He pulled the rim of his hat down about his eyes, as if to shade erect, but with his head rather down. He pulled the rim of his hat down about his eyes, as it to shade them from the light. The positions of the two were somewhat different. Judge Terry maintained that of a practiced duelist, presenting only the edge of his person to his autagonist, and keeping his left hand and shoulder well behind him. Mr. Broderick, on the contrary, though at first assuming a position somewhat similar to that of the other, seemed to prefer a more careless and less constrained one, and gradually presented more of his body other, seemed to prefer a more careless and less constrained one, and gradually presented more of his body to the fire of his opponen. His pistol he held in his hand rather awkwardly, and seeming to feel this himself, he once or twice turned the wrist of his pistol-arm to the right with his left hand, as though endeavoring to the right with his left hand, as though endeavoring to comply with some prescribed directions previously given him. He took one good look at his antagonist, ran his eye rapidly along the ground from him to his own position, as if drawing a beeline between them. From that time he did not raise his eyes until the word was given to fire. Once his right foot got a fraction beyond the line, when Mr. McKibbin stepped forward and replaced it.

THE SHOOTING.

Both men were perfectly cool, and manifested no Both men were perfectly cool, and manifested no uneasiness. A malicious rumor, character-stically malignent, and as base as it is possible to conceive, that "Mr. Broderick was nervous and lost his presence of mind," is utterly false. Not the slightest shade of trepidation marked his conduct fron first to last. The same courageous, adamantine man he has ever shown himself to be, he was on this occasion. We have given the minutest details of the bearing of both gentlenen that no mistake may possibly obtain in this respect. The rumor of Mr. Broderick's "nervousness" is utterly false, and is based upon his occasional motions spect. The runor of Mr. Broderick 8" nervousness" is utterly false, and is based upon his occasional motions to observe those prescribed positions of hand and arm which his seconds had enjoined upon him. The bearing of Judge Terry, though he assumed a more practised and motionless attitude, was not one jor more that of an iron-nerved man that was that of Mr. Broderick. At a quarter before 7 o'clock, Mr. Coulton pronounced the words—

"Are you ready?" "Are you ready?"
"Ready," responded Judge Terry, and "Ready"
was uttered by Mr. Broderick immediately after.
Fire!—One! Two!—pronounced in moterate quick

Fire!—One! Two!—pronounced in molerate quick time.

Mr. Broderick raised his pistel (both weapons were set with hair triggers), and had scarcely brought it to an angle of 45 degrees from its downward position and in a bee line toward his opponent, when, owing to the delicacy of the hair trigger, it was discharged, the ball entering the ground about four paces in advance of him. Judge Terry fired a few instants later, taking deliberate aim. There was a perceptible interval in the two reports. At that instant Mr. Broderick was observed to clap his left hand to the right side of his breast, when it was seen he was wounded. He reeled breast, when it was seen he was wonneded. He reeled slowly to the left, and before his seconds could reach him he fell (not heavily) to the ground, with his righ leg doubled under him, and still grasping his weapon.

Judge Terry, upon discharging his pestol, immediately folded his arms, holding his pestol still smoking in his hand, but did not move from his position. The seconds of Mr. Broderick instantly ran to his aid, and Dr. Lochr commenced to staunch the wound with lint. The bullet had entered just forward of the right nipple, and had ledged as it was accounted to the result of the right nipple. and had lodged, as it was supposed, under the left arm. Mr. Benham went over to the other side and tendered the services of Dr. Hannond, which were gladly accepted by Mr. McKibben. The spectators were not allowed to gather around the fallen gentleman, who was seen after borne into town in his carriage.

Previous to this, Judge Terry with his friends left the field, driving rapidly into town, and started at once from North Beach, where a boat was in waiting, and proceeded to Oakland, where he took a private conveyance to Martinez. A telegraphia dispatch, received late last night from that point, states that Judge Terry, on his arrival at Martinez, found some difficulty in getting ferried across to Benicia. Both in Martinez and the latter place flags were raised at half mast.

in getting ferried across to Benicis. Both in Martinez and the latter place flags were reised at half mast, caused by the false reports of Mr. Broderick s death. On his arrival at Benicia, Judge Terry took overland conveyance to Sacramento.

Mr. Broderick was taken to the house of his friend, Leonidas Harkell, esq., at Black Point, nearly two miles from the Plaza, and was seated in a bed with his face toward the bay, and propped up with pillows. Here Dis. Lochr, Sawyer, and Rowell attended on him during the day, and hundreds of the friends of the Senator hurried out to learn the worst. There appeared little likelinood of his recovering. He was able to speak during the afterneon, but, owing to the wounding of his lungs, the articulation was generally indistinct and unintelligible. The internal bleeding caused intense pain and a suffocating sensation. In town, the excitement exceeded anything we have known for some years. Con flicting rumors were constantly brought in—some that Mr. Broderick was dying, and one was received that he was already dead, which was posted on the various hullstin beards. This was accordinated. Most. he was already dead, which was poeted on the various bulletin boards. This was soon contradicted. Mont-gomery street was crowded with anxious inquirers. But one sentiment animated all hearts, and that was of profound sorrow. It was as if some calamity had fallen upon the city. Judge Terry has resigned his office, but though this is not corroborated by any facts in our possession, it seems probable, from the fact that The Sacramento Bee stated last week that Judge Terry had tendered his resignation to Gov. Weller several days before.

How MR. PRODERICK LOST HIS SHOT.

The circumstance of Mr. Broderick losing his shot is accounted for in the fact that the choice of weapons fell to Judge Terry, who selected his own dueling pistols. These have the hair trigger so sensitively set tors. These have the hair trigger so sensitively set that a sudden jerk of the weapon would serve to cause its discharge. Mr. Broderick had never used or seen these weapons, and by the slightest touch of his finger produced the discharge. A similar cause produced the accident which occurred to Henry Clay in his famous duel with John Randolph.

MR. BRODERICK'S CONDITION LAST EVENING.

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From the time of Mr. Broderick's arrival at Mr.
Haskell's until 4 o'clock p. m. he suffered intense pain,
but was finally got asleep for a while under the influence of chloroform. At 5 o'clock the ball was found,

close under the skin of the left shoulder, and extracted by Dra Sawyer and Lochr; and when shown to Mr. Broderick, with the encouraging remark, "Yoo're "not so back) hurt, Mr. Boderick, as they think for, he smiled and said, "I hope not." The fact that he did not bleed at the nose or mouth was considered favorable; and at 10 o clack p. to, his physicians admitted that, if the patient lived through the night, there was some possibility of a recovery. The ball was fund to have gone outwardly from where it entered the right breast, crushing the scarnum, and thence badly wounding the left lung in its passing to the shoulder, as above stated. It was a large half onnce bad, and inflicted a fearful wound.

MINNIGHT.—Mr. Broderick is sleeping, and confident nopes are entertained that he may yet survive.

Two o'clock a M.—We have only time to state. close under the skin of the left shoulder, and extracted

Two octoors A w — We have only time to state, having just returned from the residence of Mr. Haskell, that the symptoms are decidedly favorable for the patient. The two physicians feel warranted in leaving him for the right in the care of his friends, Colonel Butler and a few others, who are watching him as he have a Mr. Broderick sleeps will and he atters with sleeps. Mr. Broderick sleeps well, and breatnes with sleeps. Air. Broderica sleeps with said or action with out great difficulty. He perspices freely, and his pulse is more regular. No is dications of fever. He sleeps string in bed. Having always been of temperate habits his system is the cetter prepared to meet the demands upon its powers to sustain life. If he lives until sayinght, it is the opinion of his physicians that he may recover.

he may recover.

THE DYING SENATOR.

From The San Francisco Times, Sept 15.

All day yesterday the sandy rou1 between the city and the residence of Mr. Haskell, where the wounded man lay grouning in his pain, was passed over by hur-rying wheels and patient, ploiding feet. In quick suc-cession the messages came into tows, and axions crowds examed the repeated and ever-changing builtthis, and many a beart beat with alternate emotions of hepe and fear, as the opinions of reliable physicians errepassed from mouth to mouth. Rarely, if ever, has San Francisco been so constattly on the tip-be of expectation and suspense, and never but once has the like interest been experienced in the face of any one man. All other subjects seemed to be overshadowed in this all-absorbing topic. "What's the news now!" as utered by thousands who met seen other, could be interpreted in only one way—as applying to the condi-

interpreted in only one way—as applying to the condi-tion of Mr. Broderick.

The scene in the room of the wounded man was less exciting, but of a harrowing, heart-rending nature, such as no pen can venture to describe. There in his bed, from which he was never to be taken alive, lay the object of general solicitatude—reclines in the sup-porting pillows in which the careful hands of friends had placed him, his lite-blood staining his clothing his feeble greams piercing the hearts of the silent groups who surrounded him. The attentive physicians (at), how agorizingly and with what solicitude were tuent motions watched), those active but silent ministers, exercised every attention that skill and science could suggest. They knew that each opinion, however guardedly expressed by them, would fly on the wings of the wind, and circulate with electrical speed through the city. There were the best, and the truest, and the

the city. There were the best, and the truest, and the noblest in the land, hanging upon every motion of the patient, and listening with silent forebeding to the omine us rattling which attended the respiration.

What thoughts were passing with those watchers who listened lovingly all day about the bedside and still ding to the spot as the shade of night gathered over the landscape and shut out the broad bay. We will not pretend to analyze their reflections. The scene was one of the most extraordinary we have ever witnessed. On ordinary occasions in the sick room, witnessed. On ordinary occasions in the sick room, the soothing hand of woman is there to smooth the suifer ngs of the patient. Here, only men—but they the tre-hearted and noble minded—stood grouped about the sufferer, and assisted to minister to his wants. No person, save one girl—a distant connection—lives who could call him relative. He was the last of his race, and stood alone in the world, with no ambition on earth save to carve his own name and fame and stand for the

Every groan brought to the minds of those watchers the career of this remarkable man since his arrival, ten years ago, in Cahfornia. How were those aspirations brought low! How useless had proved all those wonderful combinations which none but his wizard mind could conceive! How would the news of this catastrophe be received in Wuhington, and throughout the United States—with what different enotions by friends and foes! As these strong men stepped on tiptoe to and from the room, or covered their laces with their bands and yielded to uncontrollable emotions of grief bands and yielded to uncontrollable emotions of grist—
as the hot tears struggled through their fingers—the
disinterested spectator could but have said that a great
man, and one who was deeply engraved in many
hearts, was passing away. We will attempt no direct
allusion to Mr. Broderick, as he lay there stricken and
dying in the prime and stength of manhood. We are
nrequal to the task, and leave the scene to remain
forever a reminiscence with those who witnessed it.
We close the book, and turn with deep-felt sorrow from
the picture.

CONDITION OF MR. ERODERICK.

Last evering the Reporters Union, in view of the

Last evering, the Reporters Union, in view of the intense interest in the public mind to know of the condition of Mr. Broderick, dispatched one of their mombers in a buggy, at regular intervals, to the residence of Mr. Haskell. The following are the results of these WEDNESDAY, FOUR P. M.-Mr. Broderick is very

much distressed. His coughing can be heard at a long distance from the house. It flammation has set in, and strong doubts are entertained by his physicians of his recovery.

Six o clock, P. M.—The patient appears to be sink.

ing rapidly. His groans are heart rending, and his agony intense. No hopes for his surviving the night.

Electroclock r. M.—Dr. Rowell has just arrived, and states that there is no hope of Mr. Broderick's recovery. The lungs are infirsted with blood, and there is not a healthy murmur in the whole interior pertion of the lungs. Dr. R. is confident that the ball entered the cavity of the chest, carrying away a portion of the lungs. tion of the sternum or breast-bone. With every respiration, the air escapes from the wound, causing intense For this reason the aperture was stopped.

NINE o'CLOCK P. M.—Mr. Broderick has recuperated a little. At this moment his chances are believed to

be again favorable.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—A messenger has just arrived with a note from Mr. McKibbin, stating that Mr oderick is comparatively easy, but with slight hopes

Broderick is comparatively edge, the first recovery.

Half-Past II P. M.—Drs. Cooper and Rowell, just from the bedside of Mr. Broderick, state that he is resting more comfortably, but that the chances against his recovery are very great.

Two o clock a. M.—dr. Broderick is resting easier.

Two o chock A. X.—air, broderick is resting easier. From 12 to this time he had been suffering great pains he slept a little, but is now awake. His articulation is by a strug, dictiont whisper. The symptoms of delirium, which were observable in the alternoon, have disappeared. It is believed that he will survive the DEATH OF MR. BRODERICK.

From The San Francisco Herald, Sept. 16.

The Hop. David C. Broderick expired yesterday morning at 8:40 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the night provious, the indications appeared favorable for his recovery-the wounded gentleman being easier, his breathing more regular, and his general condition improved. At 2 o'clock a. m. a charge occurred for the worse, and from that hour Mr. Broderick failed rapidly. At 3 o'clock a. m. the last rites of the church were administered by the Rev. Father Maraschi. It is as well to note, in this connection, that the Rev. Father Croke, Vicar-General, and the Rev. Father Maraschi, waited upon Mr. Broderick as early as possible after he had been wounded. At 4 o'clock Mr. Broderick had fallen into a state of insensibility, from which he never emerged. He never uttered a word after 4 o'clock.

The sad intelligence was immediately conveyed to the city, and produced a deep and settled gloom on the

The sad mtelligence was immediately conveyed to the city, and produced a deep and settled gloom on the community. The several Courts that were in session acjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased Senator. The foreign Consuls hoisted their flags at half mast; the revenue flag of the United States was hoisted at half mast over the Custom-House; the civic flag of San Francisco was hoisted in like manner over the City Hall; all the engine houses carried their flags

the City Hall; all the engine houses carried their flags at half mast and were draped in mourning; the simplified in the harbor displayed like evidences of respect for the memory of Mr. Broderick, and a large number of private stores and dwellings were the said badges of lamentation and wee.

At 4 o clock yesterday afternoon a post mortem examination was made by Dr. Bertody, in the presence of Dr. McNulty, the Coroner, and Drs. Holman, Sawyer, Lochr, Russell, Sharkey and others. The autopsy showed that the bail entered the right breast between the second and third ribs, passing under the sternum, (fracturing its edges), thence over the heart and through the upper lobe of the left lung, whence it took an upward and inward course through the left arm-pit, and lodged in the posterior portion of the breeps muscle of the left arm. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

The mortal remains of the late Senator D. C. Broderick were brought to this city at 81 o'clock last even-

The mortal remains of the late Senator D. C. Broderick were brought to this city at 85 o'clock last evening, and deposited in the Union Hotel.

Last evening, after the remains of Mr. Broderick were deposited in the Union Hotel, they were visited by large numbers of our citizens, all of whom manifested an intense grief. The features are somewhat attenuated and thin, but very natural, and preserving the expression they were in life. They were even placid and tranquil, a phenomenon noted in all cases of death from gunshot wounds.

The United States District Court, Twelfth District Court, Court of Sessions and Police Court, adjourned

Court, Court of Sessions and Police Court, adjourned, in respect to the memory of Mr. Broderick. His death was announced in appropriate terms in each Court. The Fourth District Court was not in session.

Wedresday afternoon, a lattle after 2 o'clock, the Coroner, Dr. McNalby, held an inquest on the body of the Her. D. C. Broderiok. Mr. J. A. Garner declined to serve as a juror, on the ground that he was a strong personal friend of Mr. Broderick. The vacancy was abilled, and the jurymen then taken to the Union Hotel and secun in over the body.

The Hon. J. C. McKinden sworn—I witnessed a duel to mention first like inst. at er about 7 o'clock; it took place.

on the merining of the likehinet, at or about 7 o'clock, httook place in San Marco County, near the divising line, and near the South rand of Lake Mercod; the principals in that most were Sanator D. C. Broderik and Chief Justice D. S. Terry the distance was ten paces; the weapons were dueling protoin the friend of D. S. Terry won the enclose of weapons; the choice determined by throwing up a half dollar piece, and calcing head and tail; the principals, after exping they were ready, were given the words, which were, "free-one, two," they were to fire between the which were, "free-one, two," they were to fire between the choice of the county of the count Terry won the cooles of wapens; the clothe determined at the privalents up a half dolar piece, and calcing head and tall; the privalents up a high dolar piece, and calcing head and tall; the privalents is the privalent with the words, "free-one two," they were to due between the words, "free-one two," I saw the piecels loaded with headen half at the presence of both security of both parties; they were none-pieds as being actifactory, the principals took the positions as a tee to them at the distance of tell passes; their eyes were at right analise to a straight line between one principal and traother; after taking their positions, the piecels were taken up by the seconds, created in each other's presence, and the hair tragger set; each second them proveded to his principal and delivered the weapon; the seconds then returned some distance out of the fine of fire, and the word was given by a second of Mr. Broderick, "free-once, two," as near as I comis judge. Mr. Broderick, discharged his piscol between the words "fire" and "one," about one second intervaling between the retorts of the two piscola; the report of Mr. Perry's piscol was subsequent but with a very significance of the second the retorts of the two piscola; the report of Mr. Perry's piscol was subsequent but with a very significance of small had taken: I was about twelve feet from him, midway between the parties; Mr. Broderick seemed to gradually wheel and frough the loads was not flowing freely; there were no other hims fired; the hall from Mr. Terry's piscol wounded Mr. Broderick has proved to the residence of Mr. Leening the wound, and, while doing so, the services of Dr. Mamment were tended and accepted; the physicions gave him all the relief in their power, and in the course of three quarters of an hour he was taken up and outsed on the substitute of and not examine both; I discovered no hereogened Mr. Broderick; the pistol need I presumed to belong to Dr. Aylett, they were like ir than the ordinary dualing piscola; I examined the trigger of the

we had a person on the ground for the express purpose of loading the nistels.

Leonidss Haskell, sworn.—I was on the ground of the duci; I did not see the firms, but heard the reports of the two pistor; I saw Mr. Broderick fall; there were but two shots freed, I do not know of any difference in the pistols; Mr. Broderick was sken tomy house; I can rell nothing more than Mr. McKibbin relative to the duci; his statement is correct.

James L. Schinnan, sworn.—I was present when the duci occurred; after reaching the ground I saw the pistols wishing to and fro; I saw them placed in position; saw the pistols leaded; saw them slow, and saw Mr. Broderick fall; Mr. J. C. McKibben and Mr. Coulton were the seconds of Mr. Broderick, and Mr. Benham and Mr. Brodes were seconds for Judge Terry; Mr. Hayes appeared to act for Mr. Terry, but was not a second; there were two shots fired on the ground.

Bernard Lagsorde, sworn.—I am a gunsmith, and live at No. 258 Washington street; I was on the ground at the

there were two shots fired on the ground.

Hernard Lagacrde, sworn—I am a gunsmith, and live at No. 203 Washington street; I was on the ground at the time of the duel; I was there on an order from the friends of Mr. Broderick, to take platols, powdor, and halls, and to examine the pistols that might be need, and to see that they were loaded properly; I examined the pistols which were used, and loaded the one fired by Mr. Broderick; I did not load the one fired by Mr. Terry's pistol; it was properly loaded with the same quatity of powder as the other the pistol used by Mr. Terry was loaded first, and then the implements handed to me, when I proceeded to load the other; the weapons were alike, but one was a little more delicate on the trigger than the other; Mr. Broderick used the one with the finer trigger; I know this, for I leaded it and handed to Mr. McKibbin, who gave it to Mr. Broderick; I told Mr. Broderick that the platols were light on the tigger; both were delicate to the touch, but one more than the other; I saw the firing there there were but two shots fired; I was asked if the pistols were in gred order, and after replying in the affirmative I asked Mr. Mc. Kibbin why he did not force his principal to use my pictals, and he replied that Mr. Terry had won the choice; the pistols were in gred order, and after replying in the affirmative I asked Mr. Mc. Kibbin why he did not force his principal to use my pictals, and he replied that Mr. Terry had won the choice; the pistols were in gred order, and after replying in the affirmative I asked Mr. Mc. Kibbin why he did not force his principal to use my pictals, and he replied that Mr. Terry had won the choice; the pistols were in gred order, and after replying in the affirmative I asked Mr. Mc. Terry had won the choice the pistols were in gred order, and after replying in the affirmative I asked Mr. Mc. Terry had won the choice is the pistols were before. But have since I do not know the choice is the pistols were not term. presence of all the seconds; I told one of the seconds of Terry that the pistol which I hold was lighter than the other. Henry Fritz, sworn—I was at the place of the duel;

I saw the gentlemen take their positions; saw the shots freed, and saw Mr. Broderick fall; there were but two shots freed; the difference of time was very slight between the reports.

Stillman, recalled—Mr. S. H. Brooks loaded one

pistol.
McKibben, recalled—The armorer loaded the pistol which Mr. Broderick used.

This closed the testimony, and after consulting a few moments the Jury brought in the following

We, the undersigned jurors, convened to inquire into the cause of the death of David C. Broderick, who died in the City of San Francisco on the 18th of September, 1859, do find that the deceased was born in the District of Columbia, aged 40 years, and that he came to his death from a wound inflied by a pistot ball fired from a pistol intentionally, by David S. Terry, on the morning of September 13, 1859, Wm. A. Keith, O. Dickinson, C. A. Fisher, Charles, Main, Thos. Gordon, J. W. Gillmore, Geo. C. Shreve. THE PUNERAP.

Mr. Broderick's funeral took place on the 18th. During the forecoon a cominual stream of ladies and gentlemen passed through the Union flotel, pausing a lew moments in the room where the body lay in state. The streets adjacent to the Plaza, and the Plaza itself, curing the day, were througed by a vast multitude. Fully ten thousand people must have been in the neighborhood at the appointed hour for the commencement

Col. E. D. Baker delivered the oration. As soon as he had concluded, the procession commenced forming. The procession then moved along Kearny street, without music, to Clay, down Clay to Montgomery, through Montgomery to Market, down Market to Sansome, through Sansome to Washington, up Washington to Montgomery, through Montgomery to Jackson, up

First, two mounted policemen, to keep the street clear, and see that all obstacles were removed. These were followed by twelve carriages, the last of which was occupied by the Rev. Fathers Gallagher and Harrington. Then followed the hearse, with its mourntal freight. It was drawn by four black horses, and was draped in the emblems of wee. The hearse was attended by thirty-five pall bearers, including the Committee of Arrangements.

Immediately following the hearse moved the chief moureer, numbering 132.

Next to there followed the Grand Marshal, John Middleton, and his aid, who was succeeded by the different companies of the Fire Department, marching in regular order of the number of their respective companies. The department turned out one thousand men, active firemen and exempts. They were succeeded by the Association of California Pioneers, 74 men. Then marched the Illyric Selavenic Society, 42 men, followed marched the Hiyric Selavonic Society, 47 men, followed by citizens on foot to the number of 289 men. Then came 12 carriages, conveying ladies exclusively. Some of these contained five and some three, the average being about four ladies to each carriage. A train of 100 open vehicles followed containing ladies and gen-tlemen, characteristics.

closed the procession.

Nothing could be more impressive than the effect of Nothing could be more impressive than the election this long and mournful cortege, as it would its way through our streets. The total absence of all gand and pemp, the Republican simplicity and unadorned grandenr everywhere observable; the deeply saidened countenances of the thousands upon thousands of spec-

countenances of the thousands upon thousands of spec-taiors, as well as of those who composed the procession, and the impressive silence which reigned, were in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion.

The city was througed with thousands of people from other places, as well as by our own citizans, who were desirous of either joining the cortege or of testifying their respect to the deceased by their presence. Very frequently large numbers would join the procession and drop out again, overcome by the very unusual heart of the weather. The procession, one of the most im-posing, numerically and in appearance, ever seen in this State, large as it was would undoubtedly have been this State, large as it was would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the utter impossibility of obtain many residences and places of business were draped in many residences and places of business were draped in mounting: the engine and hook and ladder-houses were the badge of grief. The flags of the different Consuls, that of the City of San Francisco, the colors of all the shipping in our harbor, and those of private individuals, were hoisted at half mast in honor of the departed Scuator. The procession was 52 minutes in passing a given point of observation.

At o clock the funeral cortege reached the Cemetery.

At a clock the funeral cortege reached the Cemetery. The paul bearers assisted in removing the body from the hearse and carried it to the grave, preceded by the Rev. H. P. Gallagher and F. Harrington. Father Gallagher then addressed the assemblage.

ARREST OF JUDGE TERRY.

Chief Burke informs us (says The San Francisco Herald) that Judge Terry is at present in the custody of the Sheriff of San Joaquin County, having been arrested on a warrant from San Francisco. FEELING AT CARSON CITY.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Broderick was received here with profound regret. The flags on the liberty pole and prominent buildings were to wered at half-mast.

The news of the death of the Hon. D. C. Broderick, as reported, was received here with sincere regret by all parties. The flag on the liberty pole was lowered to FEELING AT SAN JUAN.

There has been much excitement here in regard to the duel between the Hon. D. C. Broderick and Judge Terry. Some have rejoiced in Mr. Broderick's misfortune; but the majority of the citizens of this place feel deep regret that the meeting ever took place, and while they censure the act which brought it about, they deeply deplore the result, and denounce in emphatic terms the conduct of the Supreme Judge of the State.

CITY ITEMS.

Mrs. Junius T. Stagg's first grand vocal and instrumental concert will take place this evening at Niblo's Saloen. She will be assisted by Messrs. Perring, Rocco, Saar, and a grand orchestra, conducted by Carl Anschutz. Mr. Nell will officiate as leader.

MOZART HALL FIFTH DISTRICT SENATORIAL COSvestios -The Mezart Hall Convention of the Vth Senatorial District last night nominated Bernard Kelly as their candidate for that district.

ACCOUNTS IN THE TAX OFFICE.-From the great number of applications presented to the Common Council for the correction of taxes, and canceling liens still existing on proper y, notwithstanding the payment of the taxes thereon, it is manifest that the administration of that branch of the fiscal affairs of the City Government has hitherto been very deficient. We learn that, beside the applications made to the Common Council, the Clerk of Arrears is almost daily called upon by the owners of property embraced in the list now advertised to be sold for taxes, who exhibit receipts of the Collectors, to whom the taxes have been paid, but, as is generally found on examination, not properly entered or posted in the Receiver's books.

The regular office hours for the receipt of taxes, as

established by law, are from 8 a. m. till 2 p. m. No moneys are received after 2 o'clock. This rule was made to afford time for posting the books each day, a duty which is devolved upon the Deputy Receiver and the first Clerk, who are clearly responsible therefor.

The reforms in this department which Controller Haws has introduced, as detailed in his communications to the Board of Supervisors, seem well calculated to remove the causes of complaint which our taxpayers have former y been subjected to. Under the personal direction of the present efficient

Receiver of Taxes, James Kelly, esq., it is believed that the work of the Bureau will hereafter be properly performed, the books kept posted, and correctly posted, every day, so that in case a search is made for unpaid taxes, a good degree of confidence may be felt in the result certified that items have not been "omitted to be posted," or "omitted to be returned to the Bureau of Arrears," or "posted to the wrong lot," &c., as is so often fourd to be the case in respect to the taxes of former years. In a communication from the Controller to the

Board of Supervisors, presented on Tuesday last, it is stated that the preparation of the Tax Books for 1839 had not yet been completed. We are informed that there were prepared and submitted to the Board of Supervisors by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments on the 1st of July, the date fixed by law, 26 books, containing the valuations of real and per sonal property subject to taxation within the City and County-there being one book each for the personal taxes of residents and non-residents, and one book for taxes on real estate in each of the 22 Wards, and two books in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards. After great delay, the Supervisors confirmed the assessments or valuations as submitted to them, and also fixed the rate and amount of taxes levied. The books were then distributed among the twelve members of the Board of Supervisors to have the necessary extensions made, and copies of the books prepared for the Auditor's Office in the County Bureau of the Controller's Department. Some of these books have been completed and de

ivered to Mr. Receiver Kelly, but those containing the taxes for the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth Eighteentb, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, have not yet reached him. It is said that some of the books have been erroneously extended, and consequently have to be copied in detail, before they can be placed in the Receiver's hands. Neither the Receiver of Taxes, nor any one in the Controller's Office, seem to be able to tell when the remaining books will be ready. All this is entirely wrong. The plan of dis-tributing the books among the Supervisors to be extended is not well calculated to insure that degree of accuracy and promptness in the performance of the work which is so important. The better course would be to commit the work to the Controller's Department, where it appropriately belongs.

NEWSBOYS' NIGHT-SCHOOL,-The Night-School of the Newsboys's Lodging House will open on Tuesday evening next. All poor boys desirous of improving themselves are invited to attend. Books, papers, and slates will be provided. The following statistics of this excellent institution for friendless and homeless lads afford pleasant proof of the varied kinds of good it is doing for this class. The public interest is concerned for its sustainment. In the quarter ending charity. Of these, 2,819 had meals. Of truant and lost boys from various parts of the Union, and even from the Canadas, 47 have been restored to their parents and friends. A considerable number of boys from this institution have been sent to homes in the West by the Children's Aid Society. During the period above mentioned there have been only four cases of illness. Sick boys are not sent to the hospital, except when the complaint is contagious. are nursed and receive medical attendance at the Lodging House. Thanks to the kindness of Drs. Young and Swan of the Astor House, they have good medical advice, and are provided with medicine gratuitously, also with pecuniary aid by Mr. Rushton, A spirit of thrift and economy is developing among the newsboys, owing to the establishment of the Bank of the Newsboys Lodging House.' In this, within the above period, 52 boys deposited \$216 62, the savings from their earnings. The bank is opened on the first of every month, and the depositors receive from the institution five per cent interest per month on their savings. Since the introduction of the Sunday dinners at the Lodging House on the 12th of June last 869 boys have been saved from the neceseity of working on the Sabbath, at the comparatively triffing cost of about \$49. It is an excellent provision for their welfare to bring these poor boys thus comortably and socially together on the Sunday, and it is to be hoped the Superintendent will be enabled to provide these meals without intermission during the approaching Winter when the poor boys will most need them. The mention of the inclement season will remind the humane reader at the same time that donations of apparel and bed-clothing will be very acceptable at the Lodging House, in the Sun Building, to which address they may be sent. Presents of stationery, and of books for their Library and Night School, will also be gratefully received.

SEWERS TO BE BUILT .- Proposals were opened at the Croton Aqueduct Department, yesterday, for five sewers, to be built as follows: Sewer in Water street, from Old slip to Coenties slip; awarded to John H. McCabe, at \$1,454. In Essex street, from Stanton to south of Houston street; also to Mr. Mc-Cabe, at \$1,177 50. In Madison avenue, from Thirtyninth street to north of Thirty eighth street; to John McCabe, at \$703 55-only bid. In Seventh avenue, from Twenty-ninth street to south of Thirtieth street: at 3789. The amount of security required in all of the above contracts is \$1,000. James Donnelly and Hugh McCabe are the sureties in each case. The average time for the work is fifteen days.

THE FAWKES STEAM PLOW .- Another trial was made yesterday afternoon with this machine, at Hamilton Park, with less success than on the previous day. It was pronounced by many speciators a perfect failure. The inventor attributes his misfortune to the fact that the ground selected by the Managers of the American Institute was not entirely free

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE .-The Grand Division of Eastern New-York Sons of Temperance commenced its annual session at Colum bian Hall in this city yesterday. This Division comprises 31 of the easternment counties of the State, and includes between 50 and 60 lodges. Nearly a hundred

delegates from various lodges were in attendance, Reports were presented, which exhibited a flourishing condition of affairs throughout the Division. Within the past few months there have been large accessions of members in nearly all the lodges. A large number of members were initiated into the Grand Division at its session yesterday. The meeting will close to-day with the election of officers for the easuing year.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE. - The " Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art" is at last in motion; though slow, it promises to be sure. The School of Design for Women is taken into the care of the Trustees, who have appropriated \$1,750 per year toward its expenses; the Reading-Room has been fitted up: the drawing tables are in their places, and will accommodate one hundred pupils at a time. The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is nearly in order. Free evening courses of instruction will commence on the first Monday in November, of which all males over 16 years of age, who bring a certificate of good moral character from some responsible person, may avail themselves. Females are simitted to the class of Vocal Music of Dr. Guilmette on Sstarday evenings, and exclusively to the School of Desige. Applicants for tickets to the several classes may apply every day, from 9 to 11 a. m., and on Friday and Same urday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock, at the office of the Union, or to Mr. J. T. Hodge, Assistant Secretary. The studies pursued will not interfere with those of the free evening schools of the city. Mathematics, pure and applied, will be taught by Prof. Hedrick, orally, by demonstrations on the blackboard, and by individual examinations; the only qualifications requisite to admission to the class being a familiarity with the first principles of arithmetic. In the course of Natural Philosophy, by Prof. Reuben, especial atten-tion will be directed to the principles of mechanics in their application to machinery and the arts. The same application of the subject to the useful purposes of life will be kept in view in the course of chemistry by Dr. John C. Draper. Two classes will be formed in drawing, one in architectural and freehand, and the other in mechanical drawing. These studies will be divided as follows through the evenings

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, mathematics, mechanics, philosophy, architecture, and free-hand drawing; Tuesday and Friday, mechanics and drawing; Saturday, Vocal Music.

The School of Design for Females is open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The Free Reading Room will be opened on the 1st Monday in November. The Picture Gallery is now open daily. The public will be admitted to the seats in the lecture rooms not taken by the regular pupils on applying for tickets each evening at the office of the Union before 71 o'slock. There are already more than 150 pupils registered, and applications are continually being made. Messrs. R. Hoe, Silas C. Herring, John F. Trow, have sent many pupils, and so, too, have the owners of the Novelty Works. Many are enrolled from Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES .- The schooner Alma, which sailed from this port October 12, for Kingston, Jamaica, took out the Rev. L. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Wilson and Miss Rebecca B. Venzie, for the Jamaica Mission, under the care of the American Missionary Association. The mission is among the emancipated people of that Island. Mr. Thompson returns to the mission after spending some time in this country for the benefit of his health. The others are newly appointed. The Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, incombent of St. Michael's Church, Kingston, went out in the same vessel. Religious exercises were held on board of the boat before her departure.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELERS .- Notwithstanding the

many warnings that have been given to strangers visiting New-York, exposing the various means that are employed by city sharpers to obtain money from unwary countrymen, the evil seems rather on the increase than otherwise, and innumerable are the complaints made at the Police Stations by parties who have been swindled. Pocket-book droppers and patent-safe swindlers still successfully practice their arts, and new dodges are brought into use as occasion requires. One of the confidence games most frequently practiced is done in this manner. A gentlemanly-looking person will form the acquaintance of the stranger, ascertain where he is from, and represent himself as being from some neighboring place, where he pretends to be engaged in business of some kind. Being a very agreeable companion, and fully conversant with the affairs of the stranger's neighborhood, he soon gains the confidence of his intended victim, who explains to him his business, where he is going, and everything connected with himself which the sharper desires to know. The stranger's newfound friend volunteers to accompany him about the Sept. 15, 4,198 destitute boys were sheltered by this city, and introduce him to the various novelties which are to be found, and freely pays for his share of the expenses of the sight-seeing excursion. At the proper moment, Suarper No. 2 appears upon the scene, representing himself to be a wholesale city merchant, and is extremely pleased to see his friend Sharper No. 1. No. 2 is introduced to the stranger, and the three are soon very sociable. No. 1 presently states to No. 2 that he was about going to his store to pay for those goods which he purchased the day before, and see them properly shipped. No. 2 is not at all particular-one time is as good as another-but if No. 1 wishes to pay the bill he has it with him, and will take the money and give him a receipt, so saving a walk to the store. At the same time No. 2 presents a bill for goods, amounting to \$80 or \$00, which has the appearance of being all correct. No. 1 has nothing but \$100 bills, which No. 2 cannot change. No. 1 then passes the bill to the stranger, and begs him to change it for him. The stranger hastens to oblige his two estimable friends, and willingly gives \$100 in good money for a worthless counterfeit, which is possessed of a fair exterior, cal-culated to deceive. No. 2 having obtained the money, now bids them good morning. No. 1 still clings to the stranger, and if he thinks it worth his while, will introduce the patent safe game or the little oker, or will at least use every effort to obtain posression of the \$100 bill again, in order that it may not be used against him. To do this he will request the stranger to step down to his store, where he will give him gold for the bill. They enter some respectable establishment, the sharper having the bill in his hand, when he suddenly sees Jones or Smith pass the store, pleads urgent business, requests his country friend to be seated half a moment, and rushes out. The countryman will wait one, two, or three hours, perhaps, but of course the sharper does not again appear. Awaking to the consciousness that he has swindled, he hastens to inform the police of the fact, and expects that they will certainly bring back his

Persons visiting New-York for the purpose of taking passage to the Old Country or to California, are the choicest subjects for the swindling fraternity, and no means are left untried to relieve them of their money. Hackmen are engaged in this business to a consider able extent, and when the stranger lands in the city, they swarm around him, offering their services to convey him wherever he way wish to go. Should he engage one of them he will probably be driven to some low swindling hotel, where he is compelled to pay the most exorbitant prices. Naturally enough he inquires of his landlord where he shall purchase his passage tickets, and the accommodating hotel keeper accompanies him to a bogus ticket office, where he is supplied with a third-class ticket, for which he will pay a first-class price. When he has purchased his ticket, then the sharpers feel at liberty to practice the most hold and high handed tricks upon him, knowing that he must sail by the steamer, and consequently that he cannot appear against them. There are numbers of these sharpers, who are known to the police. So the officers know that on such a day such a man picked a countryman's pocket of \$150 or \$200, and yet they cannot arrest him, simply because the countryman sailed for California, and there is no one here to prosecute the thief, or identify the stolen property in case of recovery. This is the reason why people about